

The testimony of every bird student with whom I have talked, either here or in Central Park, New York, is in entire harmony with my own experience.—ROBT. BARBOUR, *Montclair, N. J.*

Notes on Six Birds from Georgia.—*Sturnus vulgaris*. STARLING.—A young male was shot near Savannah by Mr. Ernest Cunningham on November 11, 1917, and brought to Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., who preserved it and presented the specimen to me. This is the first occurrence of this bird in Georgia.

***Piranga erythromelas*.** SCARLET Tanager.—Among a collection of birds, made near Savannah by Mr. Troup D. Perry, and which I have acquired, is a male of this species that was taken by Mr. Perry on October 14, 1906. The Scarlet Tanager is a very rare bird in the south Atlantic States particularly on or near the coast and I have yet to detect it in the autumn in South Carolina.

During the past thirty-five years that I have devoted to ornithology in South Carolina I have seen but four birds, three of which I procured, as follows: April 30, 1889, an adult male taken on Oakland plantation, Christ Church Parish; May 4, 1911, a fine adult male taken, the late Dr. Edgar A. Mearns being at my side when I shot it; May 1, 1912, a male in very high plumage, Dr. Louis B. Bishop being near me when I shot it. The other specimen was seen on April 29, 1884, on the plantation of Mr. F. W. Heyward near Oakley and about thirty odd miles from Charleston.

***Vermivora pinus*.** BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., shot on September 6, 1909, near Savannah, a beautiful male of this bird and presented it to me. The Blue-winged Warbler is very rare in the south Atlantic States and I have yet to see one alive.

***Dendroica dominica albilora*.** SYCAMORE WARBLER.—I have an adult male of this western form of *D. dominica* taken by Mr. D. V. Hembree at Roswell, Ga. (near Atlanta), on July 2, 1913. This bird was from the collection of Mr. Troup D. Perry and labeled by Mr. Hembree "Yellow-throated Warbler." The superciliary stripe is almost immaculate white, there being the faintest tinge of yellow when placed under a magnifying glass. This bird is in high plumage and the yellow of throat intense and hence not faded, and without doubt was mated and raised a brood of young at Roswell for the date on which it was taken was too early for a migrant from some other region, as birds do not migrate in the autumn, that is land birds, until they have renewed their plumage — and this one had not done so.

***Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*.** BEWICK'S WREN.—Mr. Perry shot near Savannah on March 19, 1909, a fine male Bewick's Wren, which is the only one he has ever seen during all the years he has been observing birds near his home in Savannah. This specimen is now in my collection. Bewick's Wren is a bird of the Upper Austral Zone during the breeding season in North and South Carolina as well as Georgia, and it is resident even in the mountains of North Carolina where I have seen and heard it

sing during the coldest winters. That a few migrate to the coast of South Carolina and Georgia at times is evinced by the capture of one by Mr. Herbert Ravenel Sass at the Navy Yard, Charleston, on October 17, 1907, and by the writer seeing one near his home on October 16, 1907. (See Bull. Chas. Mus. III, 1907, 54; and Auk, XXV, 1908, 87.)

***Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*.** BICKNELL'S THRUSH.—In the collection of birds received from Mr. Perry there is a very small specimen of this race that is wrongly labeled by him "Olive B[acked] Thrush." Although the sex was not determined it is doubtless a female, and was taken at Savannah by him on May 16, 1910. There is a malformation of the maxilla which is very nearly a quarter of an inch shorter than the mandible. Upon comparing this bird with specimens of *aliciae* from South Carolina, in which both males and females are represented, Mr. Perry's bird is an inch smaller in length than any female I have and the "make up" of the bird is much lengthened. Bicknell's Thrush is a rare bird in South Carolina, and I have taken but a single individual on May 10, 1900. How this bird manages to reach its breeding grounds in the Catskills and Nova Scotia without passing through South Carolina, is a puzzle.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

RECENT LITERATURE.

Dwight's Review of the Juncos.¹—Dr. Dwight, in the brochure before us, has contributed to ornithological literature a philosophical discussion of a high order. His paper is most welcome not only because we have too few of like character, but also because of the amount of painstaking study and deep thought that this especial treatise represents.

The paper may be considered under two heads, (1) as a systematic arrangement of the species and subspecies of the genus *Junco*, and (2) as an attempt to define by criteria the species, subspecies and hybrid.

The results from a systematic point of view may conveniently be compared with those of Mr. Robert Ridgway's study of the same group. Comparison with the A. O. U. 'Check-List' is hardly necessary since it is no secret that the arrangement of the genus there adopted was in the nature of a compromise and represented no detailed original research. Comparing, therefore, the species and races recognized respectively by Dwight and Ridgway and the names employed by them we find that each

¹The Geographic Distribution of Color and of other variable Characters in the Genus *Junco*: a new Aspect of specific and subspecific Values. By Jonathan Dwight, M. D. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXVIII, Art. IX, pp. 269-309. June 1, 1918.